

67th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1917.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

FRENCH FLAG OVER  
KAISER'S PALACEGermans Lose Control of Famous  
Estate Overlooking the  
Bay of Corfu.

## ONE OF CURIOSITIES OF EAST

Imperial Building Typical in  
Many Ways of Eccentric  
Genius Who Plans It.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)  
CORFU, ISLAND OF CORFU, August 2.—Emperor William's famous summer palace of Achillea, on a height overlooking the Bay of Corfu, had the French flag flying over it when we drove up for a visit to-day. At the gateway the arms of the Hohenzollerns blazed from the massive iron gates thrown back on either side. But these proud arms were for the moment obscured by the solid ranks of French soldiers, native troops from French Senegal, in the heart of Africa, black as coal, and in the French gray uniform with red fez. They saluted the French officers as we passed through the gate, and their trumpeter sent a French bugle call echoing through the German Emperor's gardens.

All about were evidences that French had replaced German direction at this imperial establishment, and that instead of being a summer plaything for majesty, it was now being put to some real use. The island itself is temporarily under a French military governor, French battleships and cruisers crowd the harbor and dominate the heights, and French soldiers and sailors make up a considerable part of this medley of races emptied into Corfu by the stress of war. Here at the palace grounds we passed French Red Cross nurses tending wounded French soldiers in the olive groves, and one of the high officers of the French medical service came from the palace to greet the party as it arrived.

This palace of the Emperor is one of the curiosities of the East, and is typical in many ways of the eccentric genius which conceived it. There are palaces the world over, but nothing quite like this exists anywhere. Only Emperor William could have developed such an idea. The whole scheme is imperial and heroic. The palace is planted on the very spot where Ulysses came for his sojourn, and from the imperial chamber one looks out on the classic island of Ulysses, where the great hero spent his leisure hours. Like Ulysses, Emperor William came here for his leisure, and every May until the war began the imperial yacht circled Europe from the North Sea to the Eastern Mediterranean in order that he might enjoy the classic and heroic surroundings during the leisurely period of the year. Looking down the steep cliff, one sees the imperial landing place where the yacht was moored during these visits. Here the Emperor first set foot, reaching the palace by a flight of steps hewn in the rock, lined with marble statues of Greek deities. Or if he did not wish the climb, he could take the olive grove, making gradual ascent to the lofty palace.

DOMINATES VAST STRETCH  
OF LAND AND WATER

The palace dominates a vast stretch of land and water—Albania, just across the strait; then Greek Epirus, to the south; the mountains and valleys of Corfu near at hand; Italy, lying low in the dim distance to the west; and the clear blue waters of the Adriatic reaching in all directions through the tangle of islands. It is suggestive of imperialism, and one thinks of what Emperor William had in mind when he looked out on this circle of many lands and their strategic waters. There is one definite clue to his thoughts in the heroic statue of Achilles, which he built at the highest point dominating all this land and water. The statue is of bronze, showing the hero armed from head to foot, sword in hand and shield on his breast, straining forward for the fight, and looking intently out to the empire of foreign lands and waters spread at his feet. Perhaps William had in mind something more than a toy palace dedicated to Ulysses and Achilles, and that the old Trojan heroes revived dreams of universal conquest.

The palace is of white marble, squarely and solidly built after the Greek classical design, with the suggestion that a German hand had modernized the old classical lines. Along the middle front, facing the sea, runs a deep, wide marble gallery or porch, and similar wide galleries are at the eastern end, where the entrance is located. The building is three stories high, with a frontage of about 500 feet, and has about 100 rooms, including ballrooms, state dining-rooms, a royal chapel and the suites of imperial chambers. The marble columns of the galleries, the window cornices and friezes along the front are all essentially Greek, and the whole place has the massiveness and majesty of a Greek temple.

Entering the main hall, it was not clear whether one was in a palace, or temple, or a museum. Immediately to the right was the royal chapel, with the large fresco of Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" back of the altar. By an ingenious electrical contrivance, a flood of light could be turned on to the central figures of the fresco, giving them a sort of luminous and living effect, almost as in a cinema, though it seemed a queer contrivance for a chapel. One could hear a murmur of "Te Deum" run among the visitors, indicating their view that a vandal hand had put together this mass of fresco and effect.

Elaborate frescoes and mirrors covered the ceilings and side walls of the state dining-room. The subjects were always drawn from Greek antiquity, but the figures of dancing nymphs and fawns looked rather

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BLOW AT BAVARIAN  
HOUSE OF LORDSIt Is Threatened With Extinction,  
as Well as Prussian  
Junkerdom.

## STEP IS REVOLUTIONARY

Measure Now Being Drafted to  
Be Submitted to Diet  
in October.

MUNICH, September 1.—The reform wave now sweeping over Germany threatens not only the Prussian Junkerdom, but also the Bavarian House of Lords, the most aristocratic body in the German empire.

According to the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten, the government is preparing a bill for the reconstruction of the ultra-feudalistic first chamber of the Parliament along democratic lines. The measure will be submitted to the Diet when it reassembles in October.

The step planned by the government under the pressure of public opinion is little short of revolutionary. So far all demands for the modernization of the upper house have been rejected indignantly by the crown and the ministry. In April, 1914, a few months before the outbreak of the war, the second chamber of the Diet passed a bill which would have done away with some of the privileges and powers of the Lords, but the measure was promptly vetoed by the government.

The Council of the Empire, as the upper Bavarian house is called, is even more a bulwark of feudalism and aristocratic class privilege than the Prussian House of Lords. Under the law of 1818, the body consists of the royal princes, the crown officials, the Roman Catholic archbishops, the heads of the princely families, the heads of the Protestant Church and a number of counselors of state appointed by the King. The latter either hold their rank for life or their positions are hereditary, but under the constitution all hereditary members must belong to the landed aristocracy and pay at least \$165 taxes a year.

MANY STRONG CLASSES  
ARE NOT REPRESENTED  
Among the members appointed for life are a few financiers, "captains of industry" and college professors, but the cities, the universities, commerce and industry, the farmers and the working classes have no representation. The bill prepared by the government restricts the right of appointment by the King and amends the law so that one-half of the members of the Council of the Empire are to be elected by universal franchise in a manner giving representation to all classes of the population.

Nearly seventy years ago, after the revolution of 1848, a movement was started to reform this Bavarian upper house and curb the powers of the nobility. Strangely enough, this movement was led by two of the most prominent and aristocratic members of this feudalistic body, Count Geich and Count Seinsheim. Later the far-sighted Prime Minister, Von der Pfordten, took up the fight, but he also was unsuccessful.

In 1863 Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe, who later became chancellor of the German empire, submitted a bill to the King which proposed to give the universities five elective representatives in the upper house, while commerce and industry, the cities, the farmers and the working classes each have eight members each. The measure was turned down by the ruler, however.

During the last twenty-five years numerous bills for the reformation of the House of Lords have been introduced by Liberal and radical members of the second chamber, but the government always has seen to it that these "revolutionary" measures were killed promptly. A few were reported out of committee and then voted down by the reactionary majority of the Diet, and two that succeeded in getting through the chamber were vetoed by the Lords and the King.

The war, the greatest revolutionist, now promises to bring the reforms which the struggles of two generations have not been able to accomplish. The days of feudalism and class rule are numbered in Bavaria, as everywhere else.

## ROMANOFF AT TCHOLSK

Former Emperor and Family Living on  
Second Floor of Old-Fashioned House.

(By Associated Press.)  
PETROGRAD, September 1.—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor of Russia, and his family are now living in a fourteen-room apartment on the second floor of a large, old-fashioned house at Tcholsk, Siberia, according to reports just reaching Petrograd. The house is without a garden, and the only way of getting fresh air is from a small balcony.

The day of the Romanoffs' arrival was a holiday, and few persons saw the newcomers, except for a small crowd which had assembled to watch a priest conduct the usual ceremony of blessing the house for its new tenants. The guards of the former royal family are mainly cavaliers of the Order of St. George, and fusiliers, and the family is virtually under the same mode of life as at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Finds War Adds Work.  
NEW YORK, September 1.—Because war is a fruitful source of suicide, the Rev. H. M. Warren will not take his customary vacation this summer, but will work here right through the hot season.

Dr. Warren is the foe of suicide. He works untiringly to redeem those whom despair has brought to the brink of "rushing untimely into the presence of their Maker." His Save-A-Life League, established several years ago, is finding an even greater mission.

ALSACE-LORRAINE  
TO REMAIN GERMANPhillip Scheidemann Says Prov-  
inces Never Shall Go  
Back to France.

## NATION STANDS UNANIMOUS

Even Minority Faction of Gov-  
ernment Does Not Want  
Them Returned.

BERLIN, September 1.—"Alsace-Lorraine is German, and will forever remain a part of the German empire," said Phillip Scheidemann, the leader of the majority faction of the German Socialists, in an interview granted to a representative of the Danish paper Socialdemokraten.

"As far as this question is concerned, the German nation is unanimous. Even the minority faction of our party does not want to see these thoroughly German provinces returned to France."

"The Russian Socialists have proposed that the decision of the future of the provinces be left to the population. We would not object to a plebiscite, because we are sure the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of Germany, but the French do not want such a solution. They do not care about the sentiments of the population, as they simply want the land and its rich resources."

In regard to the charge of the entente press that Germany is pursuing imperialistic aims and started the war for conquest, the Socialist leader said: "We lived at peace with the whole world forty-four years, while our present enemies carried on innumerable wars. All of these wars were aggressive, and had a decidedly imperialistic character. It is true that we also have imperialists and annexationists, but these elements are far less powerful in Germany than in England and France. The German nation wants no conquests, and is only defending itself against the imperialistic aims of the allies, which have been proclaimed again and again by the responsible ministers of England and France and in the Parliaments of all entente countries."

ITS LIBERTY GREATER  
THAN THAT OF ENEMIES

"The German nation has a greater influence upon its government than the people of the so-called democracies," Scheidemann continued. "Proof for this fact is furnished by the conditions in the different Parliaments. The British government tolerates no opposition in the House of Commons, and in France any representative who dares to criticize the conduct of the war and the policies of the government is promptly branded as a traitor to his country, while in the German Reichstag we do not have to wear muzzles. We can state our views freely, and our criticism is always heeded."

"The democratization of Germany is progressing swiftly, and will soon be an accomplished fact," Scheidemann concluded. "In England, France and America all governmental power is in the hands of a small group of imperialistic capitalists, who rule the middle classes and the workingmen. The masses have little to say, although they can vote at the elections. All policies are decided by great industrial and financial interests, which control the politicians. The German democracy is at least strong enough to keep the imperialistic and capitalist war politicians in check, so that they cannot get control of the government. Lasting peaceful relations between the nations will only be possible when the entente countries become really democratic. Their boasted present democracy is nothing but a phrase and a sham, because the people do not rule in England, France and Italy, and even less in the United States, the greatest oligarchy of all times."

## USED TO SOW MUTINY

German Petitions for Fraternalization  
With Russian Soldiers Received  
in Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, September 1.—German petitions, which were used in an effort to sow mutiny in the Russian army, were received from the front to-day. They had been dropped into Russian trenches by German airmen. One of the proclamations reads as follows:

"Russian Soldiers,—You have seen for yourselves that we wish to start peaceful negotiations with you. We cannot, however, allow free meetings between your trenches and ours as long as your artillery and your officers are opposed to us. Therefore, we ask you not to come into our trenches, but to send us delegates of officers and men with whom we could discuss thoroughly the question of peace and war."

"You may be sure that we will receive you with every friendliness and hospitality. Your delegates will have an opportunity of talking to some of our most distinguished officers. They will learn everything they want to know. We give you our word of honor that they will return safely after a few hours. Please let us know a few hours in advance, so that we can have men who speak Russian to act as interpreters. Then we can talk to each other in your own tongue."

(Signed) "GERMAN SOLDIERS."

Another document, signed by a German officer named Baldermann, reads as follows:

"I take this opportunity to greet free Russia. I feel sure this historical event will benefit not only Russia, but the whole of suffering humanity. I feel confident that a day will soon come when the free Russian citizen will stretch out his hand to the German soldier."

General Sir Douglas Haig Telling Lloyd George of  
Progress in Driving Back Germans, While Joffre Listens

This remarkable group photograph on the front in France shows several of the mightiest men of Great Britain and France. In the group are from left to right—Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces operating in France, and the man who is directing the directing genius of the British Empire in the world war.

General Sir Haig is shown telling Lloyd George of the progress of the war, and from the expression on his face and his gesture, it can be gained that he is speaking most optimistically. Marshal Joffre is ready to affirm any of the British general's assertions, for Joffre is, perhaps, better acquainted than any of the French and British officers with the strategic moves planned and being carried out at the present moment.

Torn With Discontent,  
Unhappy Spain May  
Prove Second RussiaCountry Hardest Hit by  
War, Except Those  
Actually in the  
Conflict.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Unfortunate Spain—a few citizens fabulously enriched and the mass of the population bitterly impoverished by the war, her banks so surfeited with gold that the yellow metal is at a discount, and her people mostly going without sufficient to eat—seems here on the brink of plunging into a state of princely turmoil much like that recently witnessed in Russia.

The sanguinary events of the world war distract attention from King Alfonso XIII's country. But history is being made there, which in normal times would fill the front pages of the newspapers and be the principal topic of discussion here from the tea table to the Cabinet room.

Spain is probably the hardest hit by the war of all the nations except those actually in the conflict. In the early part of the war the agitation between pro-ally and pro-German groups was looked upon as a possible source of trouble, but this international question is now overshadowed by a multitude of internal malaises, any one of which would ordinarily be considered of major importance.

## ATHLETIC YOUNG KING

LOSSES POPULARITY  
Alfonso, the athletic young king, has lost his former popularity. He is hissed in the theater and stays away from polo games because of anticipated disagreeable hostile demonstrations. This is because he is blamed for the series of impotent governments which battle weekly and ineffectually against the nation's multiplying difficulties. But Alfonso is no Kaiser. He is as much at the mercy of the conflicting political currents as his subjects. However, it is the prerogative of a King's subjects to blame him for everything that happens.

Mail dispatches received here describe the labor disorders in Spanish cities, which have resulted in several hundred deaths, as likely to increase, rather than diminish. Perhaps this is the most serious of the dangers threatening Alfonso to-day.

The radical workmen, to be compared with the Bolsheviks of Petrograd, are pursuing a course of sabotage and destruction in an effort to intimidate the authorities. But the outbreaks in different cities appear to have little connection and the movement is not well organized.

Whatever power the workmen's revolution has arises from the fact that it costs two and a half times as

much to live in Spain as it did before the war, while wages, contrary to the experience in most other countries, have remained stationary or actually decreased.

Many lines of profitable manufacturing have had to close, because their markets in the Teutonic countries and in Russia have been cut off by war lines and because England, France and Italy are stringently limiting imports. In a few lines the entente allies have demanded all Spain could produce and have made merchants and manufacturers wealthy beyond their wildest dreams. But these exceptions have not relieved the general situation.

ARMY OF SPAIN  
IS ITS OWN MASTER

The army so far has proved dependable when set to the task of putting down the revolutionary workmen. But Spain's army is almost self-governing, as Russia was for many weeks this spring, before Kerensky was able to use the specter of defeat by Germany to restore discipline.

Every army corps and smaller unit has, it appears, a council of defense. This is especially representative of the noncommissioned officers and commissioned officers of lower grade, who feel themselves ill-treated by the bureaucracy at Madrid. It will be remembered that in the army crisis of a few weeks ago, the officers were able to force the release of their leaders who had been thrown into fortress prisons. The army trouble is not settled. The officers demand technical changes in organization, more pay and less favoritism in promotions.

A third clearly defined source of trouble is the separatist movement in Catalonia. The Catalans speak a different language from the people of Madrid. It might be described as midway between French and Spanish, as Catalonia lies between France and the rest of Spain. The Catalan is insulted if called a Spaniard—"Catalan" is what he likes as a designation of nationality.

The Province of Catalonia is the wealthiest, most prosperous and most progressive in the country. Its capital, Barcelona, is the center and hotbed of most revolutionary movements in Spain. Most of its people would rather be part of France than of Spain. They believe a hidebound, incurably antique government at Madrid is preventing their taking a place with the most advanced peoples on the globe.

Other Spanish provinces would also like to break away from the Madrid government, perhaps partly in imitation of Catalonia, but more on account of wide differences in race, language, manners and habits of thought.

These three causes of trouble mentioned are easy for a foreigner to understand. But when an untutored American comes to plunge into the

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HORN STORY READS LIKE  
PAPER-BACKED THRILLERDetails of Capture of Lieutenant  
Arped Horn Have Been  
Made Public.

## ESCAPES FROM INTERNMENT

Gets Out of Prison Camp by Hiding  
in Drainage Hole; Then Calmly  
Makes His Way to London, Still  
Garbed in Gray.

LONDON, September 1.—The story of the capture of Lieutenant Arped Horn, the Austrian officer who escaped from internment at Donington Hall, has just become known. It reads like a paper-backed thriller.

He got out of the prison camp by the simple ruse of hiding in a hole—made for drainage purposes in the "day compound"—when the prisoners went in for the night, trusting that he and two fellow-fugitives would not be missed until evening roll call.

Two of them were caught almost at once, but Lieutenant Horn succeeded in reaching London—still clad in his gray uniform. He then calmly went into a tailor's shop and stated that he was a Serbian officer. His tale was believed, and he obtained a civilian suit.

British detectives, however, are not easily baffled, and the tracing of the pseudo-Serbian officer shows the cleverness of the Scotland Yard authorities. They found he had reached London, but knew nothing of his whereabouts, and it was decided to scrutinize the register of every hotel.

A missing "G" sealed the fate of the fugitive, for in one hotel book an ordinary English surname was found preceded by the name of "George"—which is the German for "George."

The detective determined to see "George," and waited in his room, meeting him on his return from a theater he had been visiting. They were not disappointed, for he was the wanted man.

One of the most amusing points of the story is the way in which the Austrian took his defeat. Smiling, he greeted his captors, saying that he could not possibly have got home to Austria, and as he had exhausted his funds he was about to give himself up in any case.

"I have had a splendid time," he remarked, "and have visited many theaters and restaurants." He appears to have regarded his temporary absence from Donington Hall as a kind of leave or holiday.

Ancient Mosaic Unearthed.  
CAIRO, September 1.—A fine mosaic of the early sixth century Christian Church has been discovered by British troops in Palestine, northwest of Beersheba, under works recently occupied by the Turks. It bears a Graeco-Syriac inscription referring to a Saint George. Bones were found beneath the mosaic. The mosaic has been somewhat injured by Turkish trench digging, but is nevertheless a fine specimen. It is stored here for the present.

PROPHETIC BOXES  
MAY BE UNSEALEDCentury-Old Predictions at Last  
to Be Given to the  
Public.

## RELATE TO CHRIST'S COMING

English Clergy Consider Carry-  
ing Out Conditions Prescribed  
by Joanna Southcott.

LONDON, September 1.—Certain sections of the population are much excited over the century-old sealed prophecies of Joanna Southcott, relating to the "second coming of Christ." The box containing these prophecies has never been opened since it was closed, over 100 years ago.

To quiet credulous persons, some of the English clergy are considering carrying out the ceremonies prescribed for the opening of the box, and so getting the matter out of the way.

The box or boxes (according to some versions, there are twenty-four) are not to be opened, members of the Joanna Southcott sect say, until they are "sent for" by the bishops suddenly and unaware, in a time of national danger.

Twenty-four bishops, or their chaplains or other appointed clergy, are required to be present when the box of sealed writings is opened.

Joanna Southcott, a farmer's daughter, born in Devonshire in 1750, became convinced in 1792 that she had supernatural powers, and that the Spirit of Truth had visited her. She began to write and dictate prophecies in rime. She declared herself the woman spoken of in Revelations XII.

"And there appeared a great wonder in heaven—a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars. . . . And she brought forth a man-child, who was to rule all the nations with a rod of iron, and her child was caught up unto God and to His throne."

Joanna appeared in London and began to gain disciples. She sealed 144,000 elect at charges varying between \$2.50 and \$4.25 each.

GREAT PRECAUTIONS  
TO PREVENT RIOT  
When she was more than sixty years of age she announced that she would give birth to the Shiloh of the prophecy on October 19, 1814. Of course, the delivery did not take place. It was announced she was in a trance and she died of brain fever ten days later. Great precautions were necessary to prevent a riot at her funeral.

According to the best accounts, she left a box containing a snuff box, a roll of prophecies and a gorgeous robe for the Shiloh, to be kept in a place where the expected birth did not occur. This box was to be opened on January 12, 1815, but nothing was heard of it on that date.

Now "believers" have requested Bishop Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster and formerly Bishop of Ripon, to gather the necessary bishops or clergy round him, so that the claims of the prophecies may be tried. The bishop, in an interview, said he did not know where the box is.

"I have met some of these 'people,'" he said, "and have asked them where it is, and they have replied, 'It shall be produced at the time.' I think the box should be opened in order to allay excited interest in the matter."

One of the boxes is in the possession of Miss Alice Seymour, who lives in Devonshire. The other is owned by Mrs. Kenyon, Sr., to whom it came from her grandfather, Richard Hill Norris, of Birmingham. He was a believer of the Joanna Southcott sect.

"It came to me as the eldest of the family," said Mrs. Kenyon, "but what is in the box I do not know, nor whether there is anything in it at all. The conditions under which I hold it are that it shall not be opened except at the request of the bishops or the government."

"I am quite prepared to go on waiting another hundred years until the conditions with regard to the opening are fulfilled."

J. E. Catley, of Bedford Place, Boodle, states that his wife has a Joanna Southcott box, which she received some years ago with an elderly lady in Liverpool, since dead, and which was only opened under exceptional circumstances.

There were, she thinks, twenty-four boxes made at the time of the deposit of the prophecies, and these were given to special persons to be "handed on to posterity." Mrs. Catley does not know what her box contains, for it has never been opened. There is, however, something in it as there is a distinct sound when it is shaken.

FRENCH INVASION FEARED

Germans Are Hastily Throwing Up  
Strong Fortifications in  
Southern Baden.

BERN, September 1.—A correspondent of the "Bund" reports the Germans are hastily erecting strong fortifications in the mountain district of Southern Baden. This fact proves that they reckon with the possibility of a French invasion across the Rhine. Large forces of troops have recently been thrown to the Alsatian front from the interior of Germany and from the eastern theater of war.

ADMITS MURDER OF EIGHT

Itinerant Clergyman, New Under-  
dictment, Confesses to Crimes  
Committed in 1912.

DES MOINES, IOWA, September 1.—H. M. HAVENER, Attorney-General of Iowa, has announced that he received verification of the report that Lyn George J. Kelly, an itinerant clergyman, had confessed to the murder of eight persons at Villisca, Iowa, in 1912, in connection with which he has been under indictment since last year.